IS AMERICA ISOLATED

Germany Hopes the Powers Will Side With Her.

PRESS EXPRESSES DISAPPROVAL

State Department Does Not Believe That Russia and France Will Indorse the Kniser's Policy.

RERLIN, Sept. 24.-The refusal of the United States to accede to Germany's proposition regarding the Chinese settlement is prominently commented upon by the entire German press. In spite of the previous intimations through Washington cablegrams, the refusal has come as a great surprise. A high Foreign Office official, referring to the matter today

"Germany adheres firmly to her proposition. She has no occasion to doubt that favorable answers will come from all the other powers. We have received hints that Russia will agree to the German note, and the same course is confidently cted of Japan and Great Britain We hope the answer of the United States is not final, especially in view of the possibility that it was influenced by tem-

The press comments vary widely, al ugh generally in a tone of disappr

NOW THE OTHER POWERS STAND. France and Russin Inclined to the American Policy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The State Department was notified last week of the fact that the French Government had adopted an attitude similar to that German note, and that fact was duly reported by the Associated Press. In ad-dition, it was stated that the Government of Russia was in line with that of France in this matter. There is a disposition to minimize the differences between the United States and Germany on the point of delivery of the Chinese ringleaders be-fore negotiations, and it is pointed out that our only reason for differing was a profound conviction that a deterrent effect could be produced upon the Chinese people as a whole only by allowing their government to degrade and punish the government to degrade and punish the gullty parties. The same punishment, if applied by a foreign power, it is said at the State Department, would utterly fail of a reformatory effect, as the Chinese people would venerate the memory of 70 of the martyrs whom the Chinese Govwhich arrogates to itself - the peculiar right to reward or punish, might elevate as the victims of the allies acts, and thus offer incentive for a repetition

Chinese Minister has not heard from Li Hung Chang or Prince Ching since the purposes of this Government were made known to them. Minister Wu continues to express the carnest hope that the United States Government will aucosed in bringing about a settlement. Aside from its benefits to all the powers and to China, the Minister says it would establish lasting bonds between this country and Chins, and would pave the way for treaty relations of the most advan-tageous character for American commer-

In accordance with the statement made to Germany to the effect that the United States Government is about to authorize Mr. Conger to confer with the duly au-thorized representatives of China with a view to bringing about a preliminary agreement, Acting Secretary of State Hill spent some time yesterday framing the instructions to Minister Conger. In view of the peculiarly delicate nature of the task to be confided to Mr. Conger, this is a rork requiring much thought. The language of the note professing to state what Mr. Conger is to do, is unusual and seems generally to indicate that he is about to generally to indicate that he is about to undertake to bring the powers and China together. In actuality, he is to serve as a mediator, in part, at least. He presum-mediator, in part, at least. ably will arrange with the Chinese rep-Ching, as to the place where they are willing to meet the representatives of the powers to discuss a final settlement and to fix upon certain broad principles

that shall govern the conference.

This programme must be submitted to
the powers to ascertain if they are willing to accept it. If so, then it may be that something in the nature of a joint international peace commission will deal the Chinese representatives. Should the powers or any of them reject such a programme as Mr. Conger may be able to frame, then it appears that there will be nothing for the United States to do but to proceed with the final negotiations on own account, taking steps to make sure that no subsequent move of the dissent-ing powers negatives any of the results secured by our Government in the settlement directly with China

It is now understood that General Chaf-fee's military force will be reduced to about 1500 men. This contingent being specially known as a legation guard will subject to the order of any one save the United States Minister resident, as made known through the American military commander, either General Chaffee or General Wilson, probably the latter, and not being part of the military forces will not be under the command of German Field Marshal, Count von idersee. The orders for the reduction are still in process of perfection.

PRESSURE UPON GERMANY. Powers Try to Induce Her to Aban don Her Demand.

LONDON, Sept. 25, 4:25 A. M .- A semiial statement has been issued in St. Petersburg that the European powers are engaged in an endeavor to induce Ger-many to abandon her demand for the surrender of the instigators of the antiforeign outrages as a preliminary to peace negotiations. The Vienna correspondent the Dally Chronicle asserts that Russia's reply to the German note is very friendly, but that although it appears to consent to Germany's proposal, it practically disapproves by asking whether would not be best to open peace negotiaof the instigators of the outrages the

of the Daily Express, Germany will make a counter proposal, namely, that the great powers form an international court to try the Chinese officials accused of complicity in the outrages. The Morning Post has the followin

its Shanghai correspondent, dated "The Russians recently organized an spedition towards Mukden, which has ready reached Lio Yang, about midway between New Chwang and Mukden. It will probably encounter opposition, Prince ndency creates a very grave The only hope for foreigners is that the pro-foreign Vicercy of Nankin has not been removed. Tuan's emissar-ries are working hard to get him out of

the way by murder or suicide."

The British and Continental press is still discussing America's reply, which is generally regarded as encouraging Li
Hung Chang to delay the negotiations.
General Gribsky, Military Governor of
Amur, has published elaborate regulations placing all the restorate regulations placing all the regions along the Amur River now occupied by the Rus-sians entirely under Russian law and au-The Chinese are forbidder return to the left bank of the stream. He issued a proclamation declaring the annexation of Manchuria to be punishment for the attack made Bingovestchensk, and exhorting the in-habitants hereafter to respect Russia's power and to live in pence and quietness

A semi-official communique to the

Cologne Gasette, disavowing any desire on the part of Germany to execute the in-stigators of the outrages on the strength of the testimony of the foreign Ministers, says: "The international court of justice would decide upon the question of guilt and would pronounce santence. To look on complacently while a mockery of justice, such as the United States demands, was being enacted would mean a renewal of the hostilities."

Commenting upon the reproaches the

Commenting upon the reproaches the Cologne Gazette and other German papers have leveled against the United States, the Berlin correspondent of the Time

Whatever may be thought of the attitude of the United States, it hardly seems wise, from a diplomatic point of view, to hurl these taunts at a nation which is by no means in the habit of pocketing and forgetting such intentions."

The afternoon newspapers, which comment on the American reply to the Ger-man note, attribute it to "political ex-igencies." The Pall Mall Gazette says: 'It is a shock to find the Government at Washington taking up the position that the question of the punishment of the Chinese responsible for the outrages, torture and murder of American citizens should be left to the initiative of the murderers themselves, for it is impossible to doubt that the responsible authors are the imperial authorities." The Globe says: "The refusal must

have met a mischlevous effect at Pekin. Much, however, as President McKinley's attitude is to be deplored, it can have no effect on the British Government. which, of course, will continue to insist that the punishment of the proved mur-derers shall be an indispensable condition precedent to the negotiations.

CHINA DEFIES GERMANY.

Prince Tunn Appointed Grand Secretary to the Emperor. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.-A dispatch to

the Herald from Shanghai says: Prince Tunn is declared by Tao Tai Sheng to have been appointed Grand Secretary to the Emperor, a position enabling him to control all communications to and from the throne. This constitutes a defiance of Germany's demand. The Tao Tai of Shanghal, who signed for the Viceroy the friendly agreement with the foreign Consuls, has been re-moved by Imperial edict, his successor being strongly anti-foreign, and having urged the Chinese Government to repu-diate the foreign debt, and being Kang YI's protege. An unofficial protest was made by United States Consul Goodnow to the Viceroy. These facts are con-sidered a defiance of Germany's demand for the punishment of Prince Tuan as the head of the Boxers. The Chinese are greatly excited over the appointment. The Washington correspondent of the Herald, commenting on the Shanghai dispatch snys:

Considerable interest was taken by American officials and Minister Wu to the announcement that Prince Tuan had been appointed secretary in defiance of Ger-many, and that the anti-foreign element is in control. No confirmation of the appointment has been received in Wash-ington, and both at the State Department and Chinese legation there was a disposition to doubt the report. Should official confirmation come, the authorities say that it will have an important bear-ing upon the attitude of all the powers, as Prince Tuan is regarded as one of the officials responsible for the anti-foreign outrages.

Minister Wu said that he was inclined to doubt the report. "In my time," he said, "a Prince of the royal blood has not occupied the office of Grand Secre-tary. The position is not now important. tary. The position is not now important. It is a sinecure. Before the present dynasty entered into power the Grand Sec-retaryship was a very important post, all communication to the Emperor possing through the hands of the incum-bent. The Privy Council is now the important body and I could very well believe a report that Prince Tuan had been ap-pointed to membership in that body. But I do not think the report that he has been made Grand Secretary is true." In referring to statements that Prince Ching is a cousin of the Emperor, the Chinese Minister said: They are incorrect, Prince Ching is

only a distant relative of the Emperor."
"It is not believed that the appointment of Prince Tuan as Grand Secretary would change this Government's intention of entering into negotiations, as it proposes to make the punishment of the responsible authors of the outrages a matter of

negotiation. THE AMERICAN REPLY.

One View Taken of It in Germany-An Inspired Telegram.

COLOGNE, Sept. 24.-The Kolnische Zeitung publishes an inspired telegram from Berlin, in which the Washington government's reply to the German note is characterized as a manifesto to assist the Chinese Government to accept the proposals with regard to the punishmen of the leaders in the Chinese trouble. The telegram points out that, though the American reply shows an indulgent dispo sition, it must not be deduced therefrom that the Washington Government thinks the United States trade and missionary interests require less careful protection than those of the other powers, but that the United States Government the United States Government is com-peled to be indulgent, owing to the un-favorable effect upon the situation in the Philippines caused by the transfer of troops from those islands to China. As a matter of fact, the telegram adds, the vigorous and exemplary punishment of the guilty counsellors of the Chinese court will be in accordance with the interests of both American trade and missionaries

For a settlement between the powers and China, it makes no difference, howica co-operates any further or not. Force sufficient for all emergencies will remain to secure the expiation demanded by the civilized world.

Not An Entire Acceptance. PARIS. Sept. 24. - France's reply to Germany's proposal making the punish-ment of the instigators of the Chinese

troubles preliminary to peace negotia-tions is not entirely an acceptance of the proposition. France argues that punishment is necessary, though she punishment is necessary, though she would negotiate under certain conditions without first punishing the guilty officials. The Foreign Office has informed the Associated Press that M. Pichon, the French Minister at Pekin, will pass Winter at the Chinese capital, as Tien Tsin is considered uninhabitable after the sacking of that city. France is not in-clined to increase her Asiatic fleet, but some gunboats may be sent to

navigate the small streams.

The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph tells of a unique organization in France called the Societe de la Dotation. It is an institution intended to provide dowries to all its young members of both sexes. Monthly payments of fivepence for five years insure a "dot" at mar-riage after this period of £16, while larger premiums may be granted after five yes monthly payments of 2 shillings, added to an entrance fee, which brings the disbursements during the period up to a total amount of £14.

These grants, of course, are considerably in excess of the sums of the premiums ac cumulated at compound interest, the difference being made up out of the society's funds, derived from patrons' subscriptions, donations and legacies. The institution, founded in 1895, has prospered wonderfully, having a membership roll of girls and young men of 162,000. The present year of grace, being the fifth of the soclety's existence, has, by the way, witnessed several departures from the association, members having claimed their dowries at the expiration of the prescribed time, and got married at once on the strength of it, frequently to other recip-ients of similar portions from the "Dota-

Harmless Except to Headaches. Wright's Paragon Headache and Neu-ralgia Cure. Relieves all kinds headache.

CROSSED GOBI DESERT

EXPERIENCES OF A PARTY OF REF. UGEE MISSIONARIES.

Hardships Endured by Americans Who Came Out From China by Way of Siberia.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—American Mission-aries Roberts, Mark Williams, William and Mrs. Sprague, and Miss Virginia Murdock, who escaped from Kalgan, Province of Chi Li, China, in June, and who were chased across Gobi desert, thence traveling by way of Siberia, have just reached London in good health, although they endured terrible hardships. The mission proceed immediately to the Mr. Williams, who has worked in China

olis at Norfolk. The ships will not require much time, except in the case of the Annapolis, which has been used as a training ship and which must now be fitted out for active service, but even in her case the Navy Department estimates that not over a month will be required. that not over a month will be required.

It is expected that all the vessels will have arrived at their destinations by December 1. The United States feet in Asiatic waters will then consist of vessels, by far the largest American fleet ever employed on strictly foreign service. Although many of the ships are small, there will be a nucleus of heavy feeting ships that will make a are small, there will be a nucleus or heavy fighting ships that will make a formidable showing in the event that fu-ture complications shall necessitate an American demonstration in Asiatic waters. In case actual hostilities should be necessary, the Pacific fleet, which consists of the battleship lows, the cruis-er Philadelphia and a number of smaller er Philadelphia and a number of smaller fighting ships, will be in a position to effect a juncture with the Asiatic squad-

of the American naval forces in the East for 34 years, gave a representative of and will probably make the port of Ma-

A NECESSARY PRECAUTION IN WESTERN STATES.



-Chicago Tribune

the Associated Press an interesting story of his experiences. It appears that the first assault on the mission compound at Kalgan was made during the night of June 10, when a yelling mob attempted to batter down the gate with stones, Secing the uselessness of remaining, the mis-sionaries, in the course of the night, evacuated the compound and proceeded to the magistrate's yamun. The following day they were ordered to leave, the magistrate declaring that he feared not only for the missionaries' safety, but also for his own yamun if he continued to protect them. After allowing the Americans to draw their money from the native bank, the magistrate furnished them with 50 soldiers as an escort through the great gate in the wall into Mongolia.

We had no idea then of the terrible journey which awaited us," continued Mr. Williams. "We had no notion of having to escape across Siberia and only pur posed to remain in some place of safety and return after the crisis. Wherever we attempted to stop, however, the officials ordered us to leave forthwith, declaring the Boxers were on our heels. Finally reaching a Mongol encampment, at Ha rausa, we saw that flight across the great Gobi desert was inevitable. Having se cured a caravan we started June 23. Just before starting, seven Swedish missi aries, with their families, who had just scaped with their lives, joined us. One lady had horrible experiences. She had been almost clubbed to death, while some the males were frightful spectacles

being covered with blood. "Our caravan consisted of 20 camels 19 horses and six camel carts for the ladies and children. For eight days we traveled over nothing but sand. The air was like that of an oven and the suffering was intense. The animals had no grass and no water, and marching in the daytime was impossible. At the few iso lated wells Mongols were encamped in vicinity and they refused to allow us to draw water, fearing we would polson the wells. After 38 days of terrible anxiety we reached Urga, on the other side of the desert. We presented a sorry spectacle. The Russian Consul-General was most kind. He gave up to us 14 rooms in the Consulate. But to our dismay, the Consul told us we must leave forthwith, as there were 2000 Mongol soldiers in the neighborhood who might be He also warned us that tens of thousands of Mongols were gathering for religious festival, and that if we valued our safety we had better clear out with out delay. A fortnight later, August 13, we reached Kiak Ht, and remained there until August 27.

"In the meanwhile, Mr. Tower (Charlemagne Tower, United States Ambassador to Russia) obtained permission from th authorities at St. Petersburg for our jourover the Siberian Railway. Arriving at Irikutsk September 2, we took a train and reached St. Petersburg September 18.
"It is impossible to speak too highly of the great kindness of the Russian ourclais. Everything possible was done for us by them, even to offering us money. On the Trans-Siberian Railway, though it was choked with troops and closed to civilians, the authorties provided a reserved car for us. We passed immens numbers of troops, apparently conscripts, hastily collected. They wore no uniforms and some had no guns. All of them were straw hats. At the United States Lega tion at St. Petersburg we expressed the opinion that Russia was preparing to seize Manchuria, but we were informed that the American Legation had been assured that Russia had no such inter

FOR THE ASIATIC STATION. No Time Will Be Lost in Sending More Vessels There.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Navy Department is doing everything in its power to expedite the dispatch of ships which the Government has decided to send to the Asiatic station to reinforce our fleet there. The Wilmington, attached to the South Atlantic station, has sailed from Palmyra to Montevideo, where she will coal and sail immediately for China, via the Mediterranean. The cruiser Albany, now at Pircaus, Greece, was today ordered to proceed to Manila. The other ships selected for service in Asiatic waters, the battleship Kentucky, the gunboats Annapolis and Vicksburg and the converted yacht Dorothea, are in American waters, and will go into dry-dock at once the Kentucky at New American waters, and will go into dry-dock at once the Kentucky at New York, the Vicksburg at Boston, the Do-rothea at League Island and the Annap-you will say the same.

nila his principal headquarters. The fleet will be divided into two divisions—the first, cruising in the Philippnes, to be under command of Admral Remey, and the second, which will confine us cruising to Chinese waters, commanded by Rear-Admiral Kempff.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—General Yama-ruchi has stated in an interview that Pekin was relieved only three days from a time set to destroy the legations, says a dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Taku. English plans with complete instructions regarding guns, were found in Chinese officers' quarters, translated Twenty thousand Japanese troops are

A French priest has arrived from over the Western hills with 70 Chinese Christians and guns made from iron bedsteads. the first shots from which killed 20 Box-They held out until 20 days ago. when they escaped from Yang Chicku. four days' march from Taku.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.-A dispatch to the Herald from Hong Kong says: The French gunboat Avalanche found all quiet in the Sun Tai district. The disturbance arose through Chinese soldiers plundering a convert's medicine shop. Th outbreak spread to every village, and a clean sweep was made of converts' house, and missions. There was a great slaugh-ter of natives, and a Chinese priest was The cause of the outbreak is attributable to the interference of the church in civil questions.

Russians at Lu Tai.

VIENNA, Sept. 24.-The Admiralty has eccived the following dispatch: "Taku, Sept. 24.-The Russians occupied the fortifications at Lu Tai yesterday. Lu Tai is situated about 40 miles northdue north of Taku.

Native Christian Women Butchered. HONG KONG, Sept. 24.-Advices from Canton say that a boatload of Christian women at Kum Chuk (on West River) was fired upon, and that the women were then taken ashore and butch

SOFT COAL IN NEW YORK.

Its Use Prohibited, in Spite of the

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.-President Murphy, of the Board of Health, said last night that there would be no relaxation of the rules against using soft coal in this city on account of the strike in the anthracite mining region. Mr.Murphy that the law on the statute books was absolute in its terms, made no provision for emergencies of the present kind and would have to be observed. He added, moreover, that in his opinion the emergency was not as grave as certain ple that wanted to burn soft coal here represent it to be. Though the supply of anthracite on hand was ample for New York's consumption for some time to come, the mere fact that those who hold this coal had raised the price somewhat did not, in his mind, furnish any adequate reason for violating the law against the burning of soft coal, or allowing the health of the public to be endangered by "The ordinance will be enforced," added

President Murphy, "with all the vigilance of which this department is capable."

Today begins only the second week of the strike, Mr. Murphy added, and already some dealers in this city are ask-ing \$7 75 for white ash coal, and \$8 25 for These figures were adopted by a few small dealers on Saturday, but It is not at all unlikely that the big ones will be "forced" reluctantly to follow sult in the early part of this week. Soft coal, too, has advanced from \$3.50 to \$4.50 a ton. This is due to the fact that many factories are beginning to use it. despite President Murphy's determination to prevent the innovation.

Nearly 200 men employed on the docks at Weehawken, handling coal, have aid off because there is no coal to handle This has forced several grocers and ba kers to shut up shop because there is no

Defenders Succeeded in Repelling the Hostile Squadron-Scarchlights * Used Instead of Shells.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 25, 1 A. M.— From out of the darkness a hostile squad-ron, made up of the battle-ships Kear-sarge and Indiana, and the gumboats Eagle and Scorpion, together with the fleet of six torpedo-boats, attacked an opposing squadron, made up of the Massupported by the land batteries, and from what can be seen at this hour through the smoke that overhangs the bay after the battle, the defending squadron was priumphant. Captain Folger, of the Kear-sarge, commanded the attacking craft and Admiral Fanguhar directed the de-

The maneuvers last night, which commenced at 9:45, and lasted nearly three hours, were in reality a night battle to test the effectiveness of an attacking squadron, aided by torpedo-hoats, against a naval force aided by shore batteries in which searchlights for the time being were used in place of shells, a welldirected ray for a certain time putting the craft out of action. If a torpedo-boat could hold within range of her searchlight one of the hostile ships, by firing a red rocket the craft on the defensive was out of action; the fact that the torpedo-boat had the opportunity to blow her up constituting victory. If, or the other hand, a battle-ship got an opthe other hand, a battle-ship got an op-posing craft within range of her light and was able to keep that ressel under its rang for the required time, the battle-ship's victory was shown by a blue rocket.

The preparations for the mock sea fight

were carried out in detail, with as much attention almost as if a real fight were impending. Every man was at his post, the guns ashore and afloat were manned, and there was great anxiety on the part of the defenders as the first faint trace of the foe was discerned coming out of

the darkness.

It was 9:45 when the roar of an attacking gun'awoke the echoes, which rolled back from the Jamestown shore, and in quick succession came the heavy bark of a large-caliber gun, and then the short metallic ring of light echange, the flashes and thunder telling hundreds of civilian spectators on shere that the attack had been begun, and that the port defenders were ready to ropal the enemy. the darkness. defenders were ready to ropal the enemy. The incoming squadron attempted to pass Fort Adams and Fort Wetherell, which Fort Adams and Fort Wetnerell, which defend the east channel, and Fort Preble, on the west. The torpedo-boats Gwynne and Rogers did succeed in passing Fort Preble in safety under cover of darkness. The Gwynne got her searchlight on the Massachusetts, and had signaled that the was out of action, when the Vicksburg, in turn, but out of action the smaller craft. Then the Rogers figuratively blew the Vicksburg out of the water. Thus owing to the vigilance of the defending only the torpedo-boat Rogers re mained in action.

The decision as to the victor will come from a board of arbitration appointed to judge the battle by points scored by each individual ship. The defending squadron is generally believed to be successful, for the reason that the shore batteries and assisting squadron repelled the attack and left only one of the hostile boats affoat.

COULD NOT STAND THE TEST.

Sample of Armor Plate Shattered by a Shot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A sample plate of a series of plates for the protective decks of the cruisers Chattanooga and Cleveland failed to stand the required test at Indian Head today. It was subjected to the fire of a six-inch gun at an angle of nine degrees and was completely shattered. About 120 tons of steel was in the lot of which the plate was a sample and ordinarily the collapse of the plate would mean the rejection of the lot. But as the sample selected was another trial may be allowed. The breaking up of the plate, it is said, indicates that the treatment of the plate was not

LAMPS TO DISPLACE BELLS.

London Telephone Subscribers Soon to Be Relieved of Ringing-Up.

London Daily Mail. It is the intention of the National Tele-phone Company to introduce in the near future a system by which the tedious process of "ringing up" the exchange will be abolished.

Under the promised new conditions the subscriber who desires to be put into communication with someone else will just have to take his receiver off the hook or out of the "cradle" of the move-able instrument, and instantly, a tiny electric lamp will glow in front of the young woman in charge of his particular

section at the exchange.

The lamp as a substitute for the shut ter is not absolutely new, for the system has been worked satisfactorily in certain districts of London for some time, but the promised innovation, by which the handle and crank apparatus of the sub-scriber's instrument is to become a terror of the past, will be halled as an unmixed

In the application of that system Bris tol is ahead of London, the glow lamp method having established itself as a suc-cess in that city. But steps are already being taken to bring London up to date. At Kinsington and London Wall ex-changes are being fitted for the new sys-tem, and it is expected that in these districts the glow lamp method of call will be working early next year. The rest of London will be fitted out as soon as the necessary apparatus can be brought from

A Suit of Paint.

Writing "About Clothes" in St. Nich-olos, George MacAdam sketches the pedigree of the full dress of the present day. Long, long ago, he says, when mankind was still in its babyhood, some hairy lord of creation happened to glance into a quiet pool and saw mirrored in the water his own image. Comparing himself with the birds and beasts, he saw that he was of the brilliant-hued feathers of the birds and the striped and spotted furs of the beasts. One day he discovered a bed of ocher. Sticking his finger into this brightcolored dirt, he saw that his finger be-came colored like the dirt. No doubt he stared in wonder for a long while at his strangely colored finger; and then there gradually crept into his simple mind an idea which must have made him laugh with joy.
"Ha, ha!" he cried. "Here's my chance

to give myself a new complexion - to make myself as bright and gaudy as Mother Nature has made the birds and

So he daubed himself from head to foot with different-colored ochers until he was bright and many-colored. This covering of ocher was the original ancestor of the clothes which you and I are wearing at the present day.

Prince of Wales Engages Sloan. LONDON, Sept. 24.-As a culmination of the ascendency of American jockeys, it is announced today that the Prince of Wales has engaged Tod Sloan, at a large retainer, for 1991. Many horseowners who have hitherto hesitated to desert the home talent will doubtless follow the royal lead.

NIGHT BATTLEAT NEWPORT NATURE'S PLAN NAVAL MANEUVERS CARRIED ON EN

FIRST CLEANSE, THEN PROTECT, THEN HEAL

Is Followed by the Famous Copeland Treatment in the Cure of All Forms of Catarrhal Disease.

Our Specialties

Chronic Catarrh in all Its

forms, Asthma, Bronchitls,

Incipient Consumption,

Rheumatism, diseases of the

stomach, the kidneys, the

skin, the nervous system

and blood treated at the

S5 A MONTH

Medicines included, until

cured. Don't pay more.

Deafness and Bar Troubles result from Catarrh passing along the Eus-tachian tube that leads from the threat to the ear,

"Is your hearing failing?"
To your ears discharge?"
To the wax dry in the ears?"

"Do the ears itch and burn?"

"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Is there a throbbing in the ears?"
"Is there a buxxing sound heard?"

"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are you gradually getting deaf?"

"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is you hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Are there cracking sounds heard?"

"Do you have earache eccesionally?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do you comstantly hear noises in the

you hear better some days than

"Do the noises in the ears keep you

"When you blow your nose do your ears

"Is your hearing worse when you have

"Is there a roaring like a waterfall in

DISEASE OF THE NERVES

The majority of nervous diseases

are caused by poisons in the blood. Poison circulating in the blood har-asses the brain and nerves, and sich

symptoms as these follows

"Do you feel giddy?"

"Is your mind dull?"
"Are you easily desed?"

"Do you have headache?"

"Are you easily excited?"

"Do your hands tremble?"

"Does your heart flutter?"
"Are you easily trritated?"

"Are you always anxious?"

"Do your muscles twitch?"
"Is your temper irritable?"

"Suffer from sleeplessness?"

Does not aleep refresh you?"
Do you start in your aleep?"

Do you have horrible dreams

"Have you lost nower in limber"

"Are you easily frightened?"
"Do you have pain on top of head?"

"Do your legs and arms go to sleep?"
"Is there a rush of blood to the head?"

"Do you have a languid, tired feeling?"

"Do you forget what you read?"
"Do you suffer from neuralgia?"

EAR TROUBLES

Copeland Institute at

duces sore, irritated and inflamed spots, and in order to cure the disease the sores must be healed. While nature usually fatls to cure such conditions, for the reasons stated, she has taught a few her plans of curing. It was by imitating nature's own methods, recognizing wherein she had failed and doing what she had falled to do that the splendid "Treatment plan guickened and intensified by medical skill; it is nature's plan, assisted and improved by medical knowledge until it is able to relieve and cure the diseased parts while they are at work. This treatment CLEANSING, then PROTECTING, then HEALING. When you receive a wound that lacerates your flesh, nature causes the blood to flow, that it may wash away all particles of dust and dirt that may have gotten into the sore and would prevent its healing. Then nature forms costing over the wound to protect it from the entrance of dirt or germs that may be in the air. Then she sets about to ing which she has formed, and the curis complete. The "Treatment That Cures" follows nature's plan closely, only going further than nature could go, supplying that which nature fails to supply furnishing a medication that bathes and cleanses the diseased parts; then coating over the parts with this same medication that prevents the entrance of dire and germs into the inflamed tissues; then, by soothing and healing the sore spots, the disease is entirely banished. More than this, the medication that bathes the diseased parts forms a covering that protects these parts for some time from other attacks of disease. So the treatment not only cures disease, but

DISEASE OF HEAD

it prevents disease from returning.

The head and throat become dis cased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition.

"Is the voice husky?" "Do you spit up slime?" "Do you ache all over?" you blow out soabs?" "Is the nose stopped up?"

Do you snore at night?"

"Does your nose discharge?" "Does your nose bleed easily?" "Is there tickling in the throat?" crusts form in the nose? "Is the nose sore and tender?"

"Do you sneeze a great deal?"
"Is this worse toward night?" "Does the nose itch and burn?" "Is there pain in front of head?" there pain across the syes?

"Is there pain in back of head?" your sense of smell leaving?" Do you hawk to clear the throat?" "Is there dropping in the throat?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?" "Do you sleep with your mouth open?"

"Does a lump come up in your throat?"
"Do you see queer things in the dark?"
"Do you have pain in the back of head?" Does your nose stop up toward night?" THE COST OF TREATMENT AT THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE FOR ANY CHRONIC AILMENT OR MALADY IS AT THE UNIFORM RATE OF FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH. INCLUDING ALL MEDICINES AND APPALANCES. PATIENTS TREATED WITH GREAT SUCCESS AT THEIR HOMES BY MEANS OF A PERFECTED SYSTEM OF HOME TREATMENT.

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